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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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BRIEF RAPS AT CAPITALISM

Now Penrose shouts, "Lie." The capitalists are certainly men of probity, integrity, honor, veracity, truth, honesty—dear reader, pile on the remaining adjectives yourself; we've got writer's cramps.

The profoundest utterance made at the Carnegie "peace" party was made by Archbishop Farley when he said, "It argues well to see so many representatives of labor and capital under the roof of one of our biggest capitalists." It does, indeed. It shows that social discontent, the mother of social progress, is growing so fast that it must be appeased by new devices pertaining to obliterate antagonistic interests and class lines.

"The Sun," in typical capitalist style, grows indignant over the reported dispersal of the Duma by the Czar. The interests of the Czar's creditors are jeopardized by the revolution that will follow such an act, and it is for this reason mainly that the latter is condemned. That these creditors should have permitted their cash to be converted into machine guns wherewith to mow down Russian aspirations, does not disturb "The Sun." That the revolution warned against such loans, is also without cause for perturbation. But that the Czar should make the cancellation of those loans possible by revolution, that is a different matter. It is a question that demands the forceful opinion of the humanitarian and liberty-loving "Sun" to rectify it. And "The Sun" accordingly indignant. The decent working class meanwhile rejoice. He who prefers profit to progress can expect no compassion when progress passes him by; and he generally gets none.

"Out of work at 55; kill himself"—this is a common newspaper headline. It sums up the capitalist necessity of replacing old by young men in order to maintain the present intensification of labor. It means, not so much the uselessness of the old, as the deep inroads capitalism is making on the vitality of the young. It means, not so much the growth of suicide, as the increasing nervous exhaustion and dis-

HUNGARIAN FEDERATION'S

ROUSING CONVENTION—DECIDES IN FAVOR OF JOINING S. L. P.

The fourth annual convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, was held in Tompkins Square Hall, on Saturday, March 30 to April 1, inclusive. Twenty-two organizations were represented, including branches of the federation, the Socialist Labor Party and two Hungarian I. W. W. locals, represented by fraternal delegates.

The convention, without much preliminaries, got right down to business. After having elected its chairman and other officers, it took up the report of the federation's work, making a number of recommendations such as to publish their recent weekly paper semi-weekly; and other important lines of action.

The report showed a healthy growth in membership in all the branches, as also in finance. The report gives a membership in good standing of 700, in twenty-six branches. The total income at the office amounted to \$4,651.98. The report was received with good spirit and acted upon. After a good debate the report was adopted.

Before adjourning the first session on Saturday evening the delegates decided to attend the ball arranged by the New York Industrial Council of the I. W. W. which was being held the same eve.

The Sunday morning session was taken up with the following: Reports of Editor of the "Nepakar," auditing and other committees were received and acted upon.

A report of the branches followed. The delegates rendered their reports in rotation, giving an account of their efforts toward advancing revolutionary socialism, stating figures of membership gained during the year, and information regarding the circulation of the "Nepakar"; mass meetings and educational meetings, which were quite successful in most instances. Branch Pittsburg requested that Daniel De Leon address one of its meetings; they to co-operate and pay the expense. The reports, without exception, were received with hearty applause.

A good number of striking resolutions were received by the convention from the

case where it was formerly absent, viz., in the ranks of the young and the middle-aged. The self-imposed death of one or more men is trivial compared to the physical and nervous destruction of capitalism.

Roosevelt's classification of Debs, Moyer and Haywood with Harriman, should meet with increased resentment. Haywood's declaration that it does him an irreparable injury, in that it prejudices his case, is unfortunately too true. Unfortunate also is it that Haywood's case is the case of the working class; and, consequently, what works injury to him works injury to all its members. Let the resentment grow. Make it strong and emphatic!

It is now asserted that President Roosevelt "has information which he regards as conclusive that Mr. Harriman, those who control the Standard Oil Co. and others connected with the corporate interests are already engaged in a movement to put in the White House as his successor a man of the type described by Mr. Roosevelt as 'reactionary'." This assertion suggests the following thoughts. Such a powerful array of interests must expect to encounter considerable opposition, or else it would not be organized. What constitutes this opposition? Harriman's statements regarding the Ryan, Root and Roosevelt combination, and the President's well known relations with

J. P. Morgan, make the answer obvious. Next, what does President Roosevelt mean by "reactionary"? His own attempts at trust and railway regulation are undoubtedly his standards of progress. From this it must be inferred that a "reactionary" successor to himself would be a president who believed in the unhampered development of capitalism; one who, possibly, like the Mikado of Japan, would closely ally himself with such development, uniting the forces of government most intimately with it; and otherwise doing his utmost to promote it. Such a man may be a "reactionary" according to the Rooseveltian dictionary; but according to that of advanced capitalism, he is the most progressive man in the country; and therefore the most desirable.

THE HARRIMAN DISCLOSURES.

The disclosures attending the publication of the Webster-Harriman letter are the precursors of a long train of disasters to the capitalist class of this country. Like the concussion of a dynamite explosion, in a storage of explosives, the original disclosures have caused other eruptions; and the indications are that more will follow.

The disclosures are significant in that they reveal that, owing to industrial evolution, there is going on within the capitalist class, the same struggle to determine the proper basis of economic and political procedure that Eugene Engley (as reported by Daniel De Leon elsewhere in this issue), observes to be the profound factor in the camp of labor. The capitalist factions are struggling for supremacy in order that they each may impress upon their class the direction of its evolution; just as in the camp of labor, the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party struggle to organize and lead the working class for or against capitalism, or against and for Socialism. The struggle in both fields is

a titanic one; and consequently productive of great upheavals; the interests at stake are far-reaching and colossal; and their clash is bound to reverberate throughout all classes.

Roosevelt, in his endeavors to curb the progressive capitalist plans of Harriman, may be discredited, as a Sherman has been in his endeavors to stamp out the revolutionary development of labor; he may lose the presidency of capitalism as the latter did that of industrially organized labor; but the struggle will go on, growing in intensity and bitterness. In the meantime, as the working class profits from the struggles of labor, so does society learn from the struggles of capital. Never before has society been able to get so vivid a picture of the actual workings of capitalism within the inner penetralia of American government, as at present. The spectacle is presented of the President consulting on the raising of campaign funds and the making of laws, not with "the sovereign people," but with the dominant personal factor in finance and transportation; he, in turn, rallying to his aid the potent factors within the capitalist class. The unveiling of this spectacle causes the

President to rejoin with a statement revealing the typical attitude of capitalism toward its political candidates and parties, buying the legislative representatives of Hearstism with the same nonchalance that it contributes to the support of Rooseveltism. Such disclosures affect the very conception of government as revered and idealized by a vast majority of the population of this country. Shocking the most indifferent and easy going, they produce a political revolution that can only be the prelude to an economic revolution, as the cause is in plain view of all.

The next presidential election looms up on the horizon as a portentous one. It will decide which of the large ultra-capitalist factions will win. The writing of that decision will affect society profoundly. But, no matter which wins or loses, the struggle in the camp of labor will continue, with the prospect that labor will soon conquer its own forces, step in and oust the victor in the capitalist class—a class which is daily evincing an increasing inability to control itself. Such a class is doomed; for a class devoid of self-control cannot dominate society.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route to Las Vegas, Nev., 11 A. M. March 27.—With the prospect of five restful, peaceful days in Los Angeles where I expect to arrive before this hour to-morrow, I feel as if I could at last begin to catch my breath. Since leaving Denver, twelve days ago, life has been strenuous. It surely was that since moving west and south from Ogden, Utah. What with wash-outs that, in one instance, caused us to have to walk two miles on the slope of a hill skirting the inundated tracks; what with constant delays that tried one's patience; and finally, what with the surcharged electric labor atmosphere in the region of Goldfield, Tonopah, Rhyolite, at the latter of which

that is to reflect their political party and furnish the same with the physical power wherewith to enforce the principles proclaimed by their ballot." This is a profound observation. Indeed, the whiners over the "splits" in the camp of labor, the recent I. W. W. "split" included, attest their Utopianism with their tears. Not from victory to victory marches the labor or Socialist movement to final triumph. The march of the labor movement is from disruption to disruption, from defeat to defeat—every defeat being suffered upon the higher plane of more perfect organization, more perfect construction. The struggle to attain the finally perfect, that is, fit organization, marks the process of unification—the industrially organized working class, ready, through their industrial organization, to supplant the political and establish the Industrial or Socialist government of the nation. Labor will win but ONE triumph—that triumph will be the Waterloo of the capitalist class. That triumph will be won without striking a blow at capitalism, so to speak. Capitalism will drop like a scab on the body social. That triumph will be won the instant labor has settled to its own mind the question of the economic organization which its class mission demands.

Not without this truth is fathomed and grasped can the struggle of our days be understood, and the proper attitude be taken towards it. Of that struggle, the present conflict, with Goldfield as the storm center, furnishes an unprecedented illustration.

The present struggle in and around Goldfield is in reality the wrestling of hostile economic organizations, of economic organizations of different degrees of structural perfection. The feature of the season is, that, despite itself, capitalism has enlisted its services in the work of mightily helping clarification. The Goldfield-Tonopah Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance press is just now classical. Every issue should be preserved as a valuable specimen in the collection of what may be called the geological stratification of the Social Revolution. It would take me too long to quote its numerous choice utterances; moreover, I am writing on the backs of letters received on the road; the supply would give out before I have rounded the subject; this sleeper furnishes no stationery. An approximate idea may be formed by saying that the Mine Owners' press cries with and out-Herods even the pure and simple political Socialist party press in "Neutrality." The praises of Gompers and of Sherman are sung from basso profundo up to high treble; the A. F. of L. is pictured as the haven of labor's refuge; and, lest the valuable educational work of such propaganda be in the slightest way lost, the bogus I. W. W. of Sherman is editorialized upon in strains of fondness such as Romeo indulged while scaling the window of his charmer's apartments. Nor does that press omit to complete its educational work with fervid oratory against the "Trautmann-De Leon faction" of the I. W. W.; against "the pestiferous St. John"; against "the Anarchists who are checking the prosperity of our beloved town," whose "Anarchy," by the way, consists in having armed themselves against the "Diamondfield Jacks" and having thereby kept these nasty vermin, together with their nastier breeders and pay-masters at positively respectful distance, to the saving of the situation—all of which fervid oratory is forthwith rendered queerly superfluous by heated assurances to the effect that "the I. W. W. is dead" or "the I. W. W. is on its last legs." Such suicidal conduct, such dementia on the part of the Goldfield-Tonopah capitalist press, on the part of the press of a class that is thoroughly known to live through arson and murder upon the plunder of the workers, and through swindle and perjury upon the guano geysers in Wall Street whom it sticks with its usually worthless mining stock—such dementia is the real feature of the season. It is the feature of the season in that it marks that advanced stage of "social stratification" which consists in the circumstance that the capitalist class finds itself driven to come from cover, openly ally itself with one form of labor organization, and thereby itself utter the strongest possible recommendation of the form

HAYWOOD SPEAKS

SAYS ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT IS MOST PREJUDICIAL TO HIM.

Declares Remark, Coming on Eve of His Trial for Life, Will Go Further Than Anything Yet to Prevent Fair Play—Labor Continues to Voice Resentment of Presidential Slander.

Boise, Idaho, April 5.—William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, in prison here in connection with the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, commenting upon President Roosevelt's reference to him in the recently published letter to J. S. Sherman, of New York, about the Roosevelt-Harriman episode, has made the following statement from his cell at Ada County Jail:

"Boise, Idaho—I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Congressman Sherman. The President says that I am an 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that, as such, I should be put out of the way. His influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does, on the eve of my trial for life, will work me irreparable injury, and do more to prevent a fair trial than anything that has been said and done against me in the past."

"President Roosevelt is the leading exponent of the doctrine of 'fair play' and 'a square deal,' but his reference to me in his letter to Sherman demonstrates that he does not practice what he preaches.

"William D. Haywood,
Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho.
April 4, 1907.

The following letter was forwarded yesterday to Roosevelt by Thomas Crimmins, chairman of the Eighty-fourth street Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference:

Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States:
Sir:

A letter signed by you and addressed to Representative James S. Sherman, dealing with certain points in controversy between you and Mr. E. H. Harriman, has been published with your authority and consent. In this letter you speak of a statement made by your former close political friend and ally in the following terms:

"It shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which makes the man uttering such statements, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of his power to perform such crime, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer or Haywood."

As the Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York, a body composed of duly elected delegates, of more than three hundred bona-fide labor organizations, with a membership aggregating more than two hundred thousand men, we consider ourselves in duty bound to take issue with you regarding the language quoted and widely published.

Very respectfully yours,
The Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Thomas Crimmins, Chairman.
April 4, 1907.

Neither Moyer nor Haywood—we leave Debs out of present consideration for obvious reasons—has any connection with

the quarrel between you and the financial magnate who claims to have raised a large campaign fund in 1904, by means of which 50,000 votes were turned in New York City, assuring your triumphant election. Why, then, should you drag Moyer and Haywood into this mess? You are in a position to know the main facts of their case, to know how they were officially kidnapped in 1906, from their homes in Denver, and taken to Idaho without having a chance to communicate with their families and friends or to appeal to the courts of their own state for legal protection.

You know that they have since been lying in jail and thus far have not been placed on trial for their alleged crime, that they have had no chance to face their accusers or to offer their defense before an unbiased jury.

Nor have they ever before been convicted of any crime, although for many years they have been occupying places of high responsibility in a great body of organized wage-workers, and as such have been for years the objects of relentless persecution by a powerful body of employers. Before the law and before every fair-minded person they are considered innocent until proved guilty in fair proceedings.

Why, then, should you publicly characterize them the way you do? Is the influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does, on the eve of my trial for life, will work me irreparable injury, and do more to prevent a fair trial than anything that has been said and done against me in the past?"

"President Roosevelt is the leading exponent of the doctrine of 'fair play' and 'a square deal,' but his reference to me in his letter to Sherman demonstrates that he does not practice what he preaches.

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PERSONAL RECORD

AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

ROUSES RAILROAD WORKERS.

Inquisitorial Methods and Bertillon System Used—Denounced As a Degradation Worse Than Chattel Slavery—Details By One Who Knows.

San Jose, Cal., March 30.—A few words in explanation to the following: Sacramento is what is termed a corporation or one man town, that is, it is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad company. State officials, legislature and all. The company has partially aroused the slaves of the S. P. co., in adopting the personal record and physical examination ordeal to become a slave of this corporation. I will outline my personal experience and that of a few others; also the action taken by the different trade union organizations.

In the first place we tried to get into the shops to ask for work of the foreman of the different departments, but were stopped at all the main entrances by guards and watchmen, who informed us that they could not let us in and that there were no jobs open. I tried two or three days in succession; all efforts to get into the works proving fruitless. I discovered a back way to get in, where I was not hindered by any one; found the assistant general foreman, told him my troubles and made a strong appeal that I was up against it and absolutely must have work. As luck, and probably my persuasive method, softened his heart, he sized me up as a pretty husky looking slave and condescended to ask me to go into his office and wait until he had made his rounds and find something for me to do. He made me wait, sitting in his office, from 7 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. and then he questioned me in a very energetic manner as to my past record. He always tried to convince me that he did not believe one word I said.

After I stood that ordeal to his satisfaction (at least I must have done so as he made out a ticket for me stating in what department I would work, and at what specified occupation in that department), he enclosed the ticket in an envelope addressed to the general foreman. I went to him and he put me through the same category of questions as did the assistant general foreman. He hesitated or seemed only to study it over seriously for another five or ten minutes and then passed my card to his clerk, who filled out another card in regard to my personal appearance, a la Bertillon system; then enclosed two blank personal record copies and addressed them to the chief clerk in another building.

It was noon by this time and I was compelled to wait until 1:30 P. M., to go to the clerk where I made out my personal record, the chief clerk then enclosed the two copies I made out (one a duplicate of the other) and addressed

(Continued on page six.)

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

(Continued on page six.)

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

From the German in "Die Neue Zeit"
Vol. IX, No. 1, by Fred. Fellermann.

It was in February, 1865, that I saw Karl Marx for the first time. The International had been founded on September 28, 1864, at the meeting held in St. Martin's Hall. I came from Paris to bring him tidings of the progress the young organization had made there; M. Tolain, at present senator of the bourgeois republic and one of her representatives at the Berlin conference, had given me a letter of recommendation.

I was 24 years of age at that time; all my life I shall not forget the impression which that first visit made upon me. Marx was suffering at that time and was working at the first volume of Capital, which was issued two years later, in 1867; he was afraid of not being able to complete his work; and he received with pleasure young people, saying: "I must bring up men who after me will carry on the communist propaganda."

Karl Marx was one of those rare men who could stand at the same time in the first rank of science and public activity; he united them so closely, that it is impossible to understand him, if one does not look upon him as a scholar as well as a Socialist fighter. Although it was his opinion that every science should be fostered on its own merit and none should care about the eventual consequences of a scientific investigation; yet on the other hand Marx thought that the scholar, if he wished not to degrade himself, never should cease to participate in public life, and should refuse to remain always locked up in his study or laboratory, like a rat in its cheese, without mingling in the life and the social and political struggles of his contemporaries.

"Science should not be an egoistic pleasure; those who are lucky enough to be enabled to devote themselves to scientific pursuits, should also be the first ones to put their knowledge at the service of mankind."—To work for the world" was one of his favorite sayings.

Marx had not reached the communistic standpoint through sentimental considerations, although he felt a deep sympathy for the sufferings of the working class, but through the study of history and political economy. He asserted, that every unbiased intellect which is not influenced by private interests and class prejudices, absolutely must reach the same conclusions. But as without a preconceived opinion he had studied the economic and political development of human society, so was he merely writing with the decided purpose of spreading the result of his researches, and with the firm and determined will to give the Socialist movement, which up to that time was lost in utopian clouds, a scientific basis.

Publicly he only stepped forward to help along the triumph of the working class, whose historic mission it is to establish communism, as soon as it has succeeded to the political and economic control of society; the same as the bourgeoisie had the mission, when it had attained its power, of bursting the feudal fetters which stopped the development of agriculture and industry, of establishing the free intercourse of products and men, and the free contract between employer and employee; of centralizing the means of production and exchange in such a way, but without being aware of it, that the material and intellectual elements should become prepared for the communistic society of the future.

Marx did not confine his activity to the country in which he was born. "I am a cosmopolitan," he said, "and wherever I find myself there I am active." Indeed, in all countries, whether he was driven by events and political persecution, in France, Belgium, England, he took a prominent part in the revolutionary movements which were developing there.

But not as the indomitable and incomparable Socialist agitator appeared he at first to me, but as the scholar, in his study on Maitland Park Road, where, from all quarters of the civilized world, the party members gathered, to consult the master of Socialist thought. This study is historical and one must know it, if one intends to penetrate into the intimate side of Marx's intellectual life. It was located on the first floor above the ground, and the wide window, through which the room received a flood of light, faced the park. On both sides of the mantle-piece and opposite the window, the walls were covered with bookcases, which were filled with books and manuscripts up to the ceiling. Opposite the mantle-piece and at one side

of the window stood two tables full of papers, books and newspapers; in the center of the room and in the best light was his very simple and small desk, 3 feet long, by 2 feet wide, and a wooden armchair. Between the armchair and the bookcase, opposite the window stood a leather sofa, upon which Marx stretched himself from time to time, in order to rest. Upon the mantle-piece more books were lying, among them cigars, matches, tobacco-boxes, paper-weights, photographs of his daughters, his wife, William Wolf and Frederick Engels. Marx was a heavy smoker: "Capital" will not let me as much as the cigars have cost which I smoked while writing it," he said to me; but he was a still greater squanderer of matches. He so often forgot his pipe or cigar, that, in order to light them again and again, the match-boxes were emptied in an incredibly short time.

Marx allowed nobody to arrange his books and papers or rather, to disarrange them; the apparent disorder was only so in appearance: everything was in its desired place and without search, he always took the book or paper he was just then in need of. Even while engaged in conversation he often stopped to look up in a book a passage or figure which had been mentioned, in order to prove it. He was a unit with his study, whose books and papers obeyed him equally with his own limbs.

In the arrangement of his books there was no standard of external symmetry: quarto and octavo volumes and pamphlets stood close together; he did not arrange the books according to their size, but according to their contents. The books were for him intellectual tools and not articles of luxury. "They are my slaves and shall serve my will." He mistreated them as regarded their size, cover or beauty of paper or print; he turned down the corners, covered the margins with pencil marks and underscored sentences. He did not note anything therein, yet occasionally he could not deny himself a sign of exclamation or an interrogation point, if an author had exceeded the limits. The underlining system that he used enabled him to find with greatest ease what he was looking for in a book. It was his habit, after intervals of years, to read again and again the notes in his notebooks and the marked passages in his books, in order to impress them upon his memory, which was one of extraordinary acuteness and accuracy. According to Hegel's advice he had from early youth sharpened his memory by learning by heart verses in languages of which he did not know anything.

Heine and Goethe, whom he often cited in conversation, he knew by heart; he always read poets, whom he selected from all the literature of Europe; every year he read Aeschylus in the Greek original; him and Shakespeare he respected as the two greatest dramatic geniuses mankind had produced. Shakespeare, for whom his veneration was unlimited, he had chosen as the object of a profound study; he knew even his insignificant characters. The whole family actually worshipped the great English dramatist; his three daughters knew him by heart. When, after the year 1848 he tried to perfect himself in the use of the English language, which he had previously learned to read, he collected and arranged all the peculiar expressions used by Shakespeare; the same he did with a part of the polemic works of William Cobbett, whom he appreciated among his favorite poets; it was a great pleasure to him for his daughters to recite or sing the satires or love songs of the Scottish poet.

Cuvier, an indomitable worker and grand-master of science, had in the museum of Paris, whose director he was, arranged a number of cabinets for his personal use. Every room was intended for a special class of work and furnished with the necessary books and apparatus. When he felt tired of one kind of work he went to another cabinet to pursue another study. This simple change in intellectual work meant, as he said, for him a recreation. Marx was just as indomitable a worker as Cuvier, but unlike him had not the means to equip for himself several cabinets for study. He rested himself while pacing up and down his room; from the door to the window a totally worn out strip was visible in the carpet, which was as sharply marked as a footpath across a meadow. Occasionally he stretched himself on the sofa and read a romance; he read at times two or three at once, which he took up by turns. In his great fondness for romance, he resembled the English scientist, Darwin. Marx particularly favored those of the 18th century and especially Tom Jones by Fielding. The modern

writers who interested him most, were Paul de Kock, Charles Lever, Alexander Dumas, father, and Walter Scott—the latter's "Old Morality" he pronounced a masterpiece. For adventurous and humorous narratives he manifested a decided preference. At the head of all romancers he placed Cervantes and Balzac. Don Quixote was for him the epic of the dying knighthood, whose virtues became in the incipient bourgeois world mere ridiculousness and tomfoolery. For Balzac his admiration was so great that he intended to write a critique of his great work "La Comédie Humaine," as soon as he had finished his economic work: Balzac was not merely the historian of society of his time, but also the creator of prophetic figures, which under Louis Philippe were still in the embryonic state, but were fully developed after his death, under Napoleon III.

Marx read all European languages and wrote three, German, French and English, to the admiration of those who knew those languages. He reiterated often the saying: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."—He possessed a great talent for languages, which was inherited by his daughters. He was already 50 years of age, when he started to learn the Russian language, and although this language did not stand in close etymological relation with any of the old and new languages he knew, he had mastered it within six months, and enjoyed the lectures of the Russian poets and writers, and appreciated especially Pushkin, Gogol and Schtschedrin. The reason he learned Russian was to be able to read the documents of the official investigations, which, on account of their horrible disclosures, were suppressed by the government; devoted friends had secured them for Marx, who surely is the only political economist of Western Europe that received this information.

Marx had, aside from poets and romancers, still another very remarkable means of intellectual rest. This was mathematics, for which he had a special predilection. "Algebra afforded him even a moral solace. To this he retreated in the painful moments of his active life. During the last sickness of his wife it was impossible for him to pursue in the usual way his scientific studies; the pressure on his mind, caused by the suffering of his companion, he could only escape when he plunged himself into mathematics. During this time of intense suffering he wrote a work about infinitesimals, which, according to the communications of mathematicians who knew it, is considered very significant and will be published as a part of his complete works. In higher mathematics he found the dialectic impulse in its most logical and also in its simplest form; in his opinion a science was only then really developed, when it had proceeded so far as to employ mathematics.

Marx's library, containing more than one thousand volumes which he had carefully collected in a long life of research, was not sufficient for him, and for many years he was a zealous visitor of the British Museum, whose catalogue he valued very highly. Even his opponents have found themselves compelled to acknowledge the extended and profound knowledge, which he not only possessed in his own branch, political economy, but also in history, philosophy and the literature of all countries.

Although he regularly went to bed at a late hour, he was always on his legs again between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, when he took his black coffee and perused his newspapers and then went into his study where he worked till two or three o'clock at night. He only broke off to take his meals, and at evenings, when the weather would permit it, he would take a walk to Hemstead Heath; during the day he took a nap of one or two hours on his sofa. In his youth he had the habit of staying awake all night at his work.—To work had become a passion with Marx; it absorbed him so much that he often forgot his meals. Not seldom he had to be called repeatedly to meals before he came down to the dining room, and scarcely had he swallowed the last bite, when off he went at once to his study. He had a weak stomach, and suffered from dyspepsia, which he tried to counteract by using strongly salted food, ham, smoked fish, caviar and pickles. His stomach had to suffer from the colossal activity of the brain. His whole body he sacrificed to the brain; to think was for him the greatest enjoyment. Often have I heard him repeat the saying of Hegel, the master of philosophy of his youth: "Even the criminal thought of a miscreant is far more grand and lofty than the wonders of heaven."

(To be continued.)

THE LABEL FRAUD

German-American Book Printer Puts Its Head Into a Socialist's Noose.

[From the Cleveland, O., Socialisticche Arbeiter Zeitung.]

The following letter and comment appear in the German-American Book Printers' Journal for March:

"We have recently received from Mr. Carl Purlington Rollins, Chief of the Department of Graphic Arts in this summer's Jamestown Exposition, a circular accompanied by a letter, in which we are asked to do all in our power in favor of the exposition. As neither letter nor circular bore the union label, we returned both to the sender, as we do in all such cases, with a card requesting that he recognize and patronize the union label. For answer, we have received from the gentleman the following answer:

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28, 1907.
German-American Book Printers' Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Comrades:

I have this morning received my letter to you of the 19th inst. returned, with a label gummed on, bearing the legend, "Request this label on all your printing. It means good work, good wages, and good conditions."

As an admirer of the Printers' art, I deny that the union label means good work. It is an absolute fact, which all artists will acknowledge, that the best printing workmanship does not bear the union label. Indeed, it can even be said, that the union label is never found on the best work turned out in this country.

As a good-standing member of the Socialist Party, I desire to say, that even when it does represent good wages and good conditions, the union label is so moribund a mark, and signifies so little of lasting benefit to the working class (and of no other class do I recognize the necessity), that I prefer to use my energies in other directions.

Yours for the Revolution,

Carl Purlington Rollins,
Chief of the Department of Graphic Arts.

"Comment on the above letter is entirely superfluous. Still, it shows that one can be a good standing member of the Socialist Party, and yet not have mastered the A-B-C of the labor question."

With your permission! If comment is superfluous, why do you make so lengthy a one as that included in the last sentence of your conclusion? Why did you not stop at the word "superfluous"? Into your few words of comment, you have concentrated and condensed such a huge mass of sheer out-and-out nonsense, that only an organ of a pure-and-simple trades union could have accomplished the feat. According to you, he who does not swear by the beauties and advantages of the Printers' scal-label, has not "mastered the A-B-C of the labor question," although he may be a member of the Socialist Party! That is certainly a brand-new and highly original discovery, but nevertheless it is not necessary for the German-American Book Printer to secure letters patent to prevent its use. Even the most thick-witted will not go to war over the property-rights in this discovery, and all intelligent "A-B-C" students of the movement, if they have the least sense of humor, will hail this discovery as a famous, and withal, involuntary witicism.

Mr. Rollins of the Socialist Party is evidently a very intelligent man, and we perfectly well understand why the German-American Book Printers' Journal thought it wiser to declare comment on his argument "superfluous." The pure-and-simple union label, standing dislocated for each separate craft organization, is, as much as the separate "contract" of each craft organization with the boss, a huge swindle and betrayal, as far as the interests of the workers are concerned. Two sorts of persons certainly do find a great source of contentment in these two hoary institutions: the capitalists and their labor lieutenants or labor fakirs, who find in the separate contracts and separate union labels, a thriving and prosperous trade (for them). One can easily coquette, as a trades unionist, with Socialism and the Socialist Party. It doesn't hurt, it doesn't smudge one's self, and it costs nothing; but it opens the way to a perpetual traffic in working class interests, by way of the fraud of separate contracts and separate labels, such as is indulged in by the Book Printer as well as its trade organization.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

HOW IS IT WITH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION?

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

From the Outlook.

First, the Russian people are united and they know what they want. No people, in fact, was ever more united during a revolutionary period than the Russians are to-day. The scope of the struggle is immense; so large that probably no human mind has yet grasped its full significance, or is likely to do so for many years to come. There is only one issue, and at the same time there are an infinite number of issues. Czarism has suppressed in the Russian people everything that a civilized people holds dear. In struggling together against Czarism the people are struggling for the right of development, not in any one single direction, but in almost every direction that can be named. The professors are struggling for academic freedom; the peasants for land; the workingmen for the right to organize; citizens for the right to govern themselves; publicists for the right to speak and write; and the people at large for every human right, for not one is safe at the present time.

Marx read all European languages and wrote three, German, French and English, to the admiration of those who knew those languages. He reiterated often the saying: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."—He possessed a great talent for languages, which was inherited by his daughters. He was already 50 years of age, when he started to learn the Russian language, and although this language did not stand in close etymological relation with any of the old and new languages he knew, he had mastered it within six months, and enjoyed the lectures of the Russian poets and writers, and appreciated especially Pushkin, Gogol and Schtschedrin. The reason he learned Russian was to be able to read the documents of the official investigations, which, on account of their horrible disclosures, were suppressed by the government; devoted friends had secured them for Marx, who surely is the only political economist of Western Europe that received this information.

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Russia is to be a European or a Asiatic nation; whether the people are going to continue to be slaughtered like cattle or not."

In the coming elections all the liberal and revolutionary parties will act together. There will be many different combinations and a great many different names, but the common action will nevertheless be effective and united on the part of thousands in the Russian jails. With its system of hundreds of thousands of police, Cossacks and spies, well paid by money the Czar has borrowed from abroad, the Government is able to throw almost inconceivable obstacles in the way of the movement.

Third, Russia is united and waging the most intelligent and practicable form of warfare possible under the circumstances. But what can aroused and sympathetic Americans do? This question also will soon be answered.

There are at the present moment in America, or will be within a few days, prominent representatives of every one of the most important political parties of Russia. For some months the newspapers have been full of the speeches of Levine, the representative of the moderate Jewish party, and of Lieber, the representative of the more revolutionary element. Leading representatives of the Social Revolutionary Party, which has done the most effective work among the peasantry, Tchakowsky and Gerschunin, have been in the country for several weeks. Aladyn, the leader of the Labor group and one of the most prominent men in the Duma, an excellent speaker in English, will soon be here. Within a few days there will arrive a typical and representative Constitutional Democrat, a member of the central committee of the Zemstvos and a member of the Supreme Council of the Empire, who resigned, however, as soon as the Czar refused to deal honorably with the Duma, Mr. N. A. Shishkoff. Mr. Shishkoff also speaks excellent English.

Each of these men has been telling or will tell the American people what they can do for the Russian cause. Mr. Shishkoff, and of course, all the others as well, is most anxious to get financial aid for the pauperized and bleeding Russian people. Mr. Shishkoff has made an appeal for relief which has already appeared in *The Outlook*. Contributions may be sent to Mr. S. J. Barrows, 135 East Fifteenth Street, N. Y. City.

But all will stand together in favor of the latest movement for the support of the Russian people abroad—the national protest that is no longer possible. There is no disagreement on the advisability and necessity of bringing the guerrilla war over into Russia as soon as the Government has finally refused to deal with the coming Duma.

This organized warfare is, like the national unity, not only a necessity of the situation, but it is a fact. There is already a high degree of organization in the guerrilla war in the Caucasus, the Baltic Provinces, and Poland, to say nothing of the splendid success of Finland, which won its temporary and partial freedom precisely because the people were drilled and armed. Arms are being landed now in Finland, the Caucasus, and the Baltic Provinces in ships of several thousand rifles each. Arms are being imported into Poland from every part of the Austrian border, even to a new species of dismounted machine gun. Already there are hundreds of thousands of automatic revolvers in the people's hands. At the present rate of organization there will soon be as many rifles, and the time will have come for the guerrilla warfare to spread from the outlying provinces into Russia proper. When it does so it will find ready to aid it a peasantry that has already broken out in rebellion in a thousand different places during the last year, and a splendidly organized railway union, ready not only to strike at the proper moment, but to do what is an absolute military necessity of the Czar!

THE

THE STORY OF A NEW LABOR UNION

BY JOHN KENNETH TURNER, IN THE PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Portland has just passed through her first strike conducted by the Industrial Workers of the World, a new and strange form of unionism which is taking root in every section of the United States, especially in the west. The suddenness of the strike and the completeness of the tie-up are things quite unprecedented in this part of the country. These conditions did not merely happen—they came as direct results of the peculiar form and philosophy of the movement which brought the strike into being.

"If the street car men had been organized under our motto, together with all other A. F. of L. men, the street car strike would not have lasted ten minutes," says Organizer Fred Heselwood. The boast is not an extravagant one. Wherever the Industrial Workers of the World are organized they can paralyze industry at almost the snap of a finger. It is the way they work.

Use Employers' Plan.

"Well, you've tied us up. I didn't think you could do it, but you did. You're clever; I'll give you credit for that. I didn't think any union could close this mill," one of the mill owners is reported as having said to Organizer Yarrow.

"You yourself have taught us all we know," replied Yarrow. "We organize on the same plan as you do and we've got 'u'."

The peculiar feature about the great strike was that though more than 50 men were out for over three weeks, there was absolutely no violence, no law-breaking and no crying of "scab." Just one man was arrested, for trespassing and he imagined that he was standing in a public street. Other strange features were the red ribbons, the daily speechmaking and the labor night and day of shifts of organizers who received not a red cent for their services.

Cannot Starve Them.

In the brief two years of their existence the Industrial Workers of the World have become some two hundred thousand strong. They have conducted more than a dozen extensive strikes, all of which they claim to have won without yielding a hair's breadth from their original demands. In places where they have been vigorously opposed the bitter strife has visited a reign of terror upon the community. An old-time unionist may sometimes be starved into submission. The only way to subdue the Industrial Workers is to deport him or put him in the pen.

The Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor are alike in just one particular: Each is a body of wage workers banded together for the purpose of bettering their material condition—in other words, of raising their standard of living. In all other features they are dissimilar.

As to which form of organization is the better depends upon your point of view. If you are a business man, or if for any reason you consider that the business interests of the community are your interests, you should choose the American Federation of Labor. The Industrial Workers of the World have no respect for business interests. But if you are looking for a form of organization best calculated to paralyze a given industry in the briefest possible time, you should choose the Industrial Workers of the World.

Always Look Upward.

I have said that the two rival labor bodies are alike in but one particular. But even in that particular they are not precisely alike. Many an A. F. of L. union is apparently content merely to maintain the standard of living of its members, while if for a single day the I. W. W. should suspend its activities looking toward raising the standard of living of its members its reason for existence would be gone.

Indeed here lies the most important difference between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. Before he demands a raise of pay the A. F. of L. feels that he must justify his action by proving that the cost of living has gone up. The I. W. W. on the other hand, would scorn the suggestion of an apology for his demand. When he serves notice on you that he wants more pay he tells you frankly that he is not asking for half what is justly due him and that he'll be around again soon to get the entire loaf—to turn you out and install himself as general manager and coupon clipper as well as continuing in his capacity as workman.

Revolutionary Union.

The fact is, the Industrial Workers of the World is a revolutionary labor union. The Industrial Worker is a revolutionist, and he is proud of it. That is to say, his main purpose is to effect a

complete overthrow of present forms of society and to reconstruct affairs upon an entirely different basis. And his organization is the instrument whereby he proposes to bring about the change.

The American Federation of Labor, it may be said right here, is neither revolutionary in form nor in philosophy. While the preamble to its constitution contain a few words vaguely suggesting that the ultimate object of the movement is to secure for the worker the full product of his toil, nobody ever sees or hears these sentiments in any other place and the federationist who now and then gets possession of the official manual reads the radical passage wondering, and meditating on his past experiences, lays aside the book with the impression that the revolutionary sentiments suggested are not to be realized until the worker has passed into the world beyond.

All on One Level.

On the other hand, at the end of the Industrial worker's mental vision there always shines bright and clear a beckoning ideal which he calls the Industrial Commonwealth. No man not both blind and deaf could belong to the Industrial Workers of the World for 30 days without being made to understand that the one *raison d'être* of his organization is to capture absolutely the machinery of industry and of government and to turn out the present masters and make them workers like themselves.

"Live and let live," says the pure and simple trade unionist. "The interests of employers and employees are identical; let us get together and try to arrive at a better understanding. All we want is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Why Industry Method.

The purpose of organizing by industries instead of by crafts is twofold: First, to organize the whole body of the workers; and, second, to present them with united front to the employers.

"One union, one label, one enemy," is a motto of the Industrial Workers of the World. "An injury to one is an injury to all" is another. "Workers of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain." This old slogan of the socialists is frequently quoted in the Industrial Workers of the World literature.

The Industrial Workers of the World have two criticisms of the A. F. of L. which they offer upon all possible occasions. One is that the labor movement as expressed by the federation, is divided against itself. The other is that it is misled by "fakers" who, for their own purposes, teach the doctrine of identity of interests between capitalist and workmen.

That Terrible Unanimity.

When the pure and simple strike they strike by crafts. When the industrial workers strike they all strike. Therein lies their terrible efficiency. When an industrial plant is very large, when it extends over a considerable section of country, or when it employs men of many tongues, the industrial union is divided into departments. But more than one agreement is never made with the employers. The departments come together to decide what their scale of wages and hours and their other conditions of labor shall be. The whole is drafted into one agreement to expire at one time and if an injustice is done to the meanest employee every worker considers himself injured.

The industrial worker points to the cases where the Typographical union has gone on strike and where the pressmen because their agreement related only to themselves, stayed and worked alongside of strike-breakers. Because such occurrences happen every day under the craft system the industrial worker calls it "a system of organized scaberry."

Harmony Teachings Assailed.

More bitterly still does the revolutionary unionist denounce the doctrine of the identity of interests. A class war, an irrepressible conflict, which can end only when the capitalist is overthrown is what they teach. To them industrial peace under the present system is a misnomer, for the worker is always being exploited. They want peace in Portland to-day, yes.

But peace even on their own terms would be accepted only as a truce, a temporary cessation of hostilities to be taken advantage of chiefly for the purpose of marshalling their forces for another onslaught. Gompers, Mitchell and other leaders of pure and simpledom are harshly assailed for teaching the doctrine of harmony between capital and labor.

The Workers' Philosophy.

Such unions as the two mentioned often refuse to join local trades councils and adopt a general policy calculated to discourage the organization of new crafts

or industries. As a single example, a feeble attempt was made in Portland a few weeks ago to organize a Newswriters' union. The plan failed, but the chief promoter stated afterward that it might have succeeded had not the members of the Typographical union refused absolutely to lend any encouragement.

The fact is that under the American Federation of Labor system weak unions band together more or less loosely, but the stronger they become the farther they draw away from their fellows. When involved in a hard struggle they rush back into the common council, where they remain active only as long as they can use their allies.

Will Unionize Anybody.

There is no workman so poor, old or unskilled but what the industrial workers will organize him gladly. It makes no difference if he is white, black or yellow. As long as he works for wages he will be taken in and will receive the same consideration as the strongest and most skilled. The national constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World prohibits a local from raising the initiation fee above \$2. The general policy is to reduce this and to keep the monthly dues as low as possible. In Portland the initiation fee is nothing; the dues are 50 cents a month.

The industrial workers organize by industries instead of by crafts. Instead of putting the printers, the pressmen, the stereotypers and other branches of newspaper labor each into a separate autonomous union, the industrial workers organize all the workers of the entire plant into one union. The girl stenographers therefore have the same protection, from a union standpoint, as the men who sit at the machines in the composing room and perform work that is as much per hour.

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Socialistic Plan.

Being a socialist, the industrial worker shapes every detail of his organization with a view to attaining his ideal, the industrial commonwealth. He not only plans to whip the capitalist to the point of unconditional surrender, but he plans to use his organization to run the industries after the capitalist is whipped. Manifestly, his first thought is to organize the entire working class.

The American Federation of Labor does not make any specially strenuous efforts to organize the whole body of the workers. If it did its form of organization, would stand in the way. Craft unions came into being when industry was organized on a craft, rather than an industrial, basis. Before the advent of the great industrial plant one employer usually confined his activities to one craft. The workers in one shop were all of one craft and they organized along craft lines, their purpose being merely to make a collective bargain in the sale of their labor power. Whether the workmen in other crafts organized did not make a great deal of difference to them.

High Fence Around Unions.

Most of the American Federation of Labor unions were modelled after the old English trade union and are therefore on a strictly craft basis. The American Federation is merely a collection of unions and the ties that bind one union to another are but fragile threads. Indeed, one of its chief purposes, as avowed by the American Federation of Labor itself, is to preserve the autonomy of the local union.

Though the general policy of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, may be and is mildly in favor of the extension of unionism to new fields and to larger and larger bodies of the working class, the policy of many of the strongest unions is to limit the benefit of unionism to a favored few. Such old stalwarts as the bricklayers, the machinists and others, limit the number of apprentices, impose prohibitive initiation fees, and in many other ways place hedges about their organizations with the view of limiting the number of beneficiaries.

Stronger Unions' Methods.

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or industries. As a single example, a feeble attempt was made in Portland a few weeks ago to organize a Newswriters' union. The plan failed, but the chief promoter stated afterward that it might have succeeded had not the members of the Typographical union refused absolutely to lend any encouragement.

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The only difference between the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the world is that the one says "vote, vote, vote," while the other says "strike, strike, strike." Every last one of the organizers and leaders of the I. W. W. are "scientific socialists" and the only reason that they don't say "vote, vote, vote," is that they have come to doubt the efficiency of the ballot as a weapon when their long heralded death struggle of classes finally arrives. They have come to believe that, should the Socialist party ever cast a majority vote at the polls in this country, the masters would defeat their purposes either by fraud or force.

In the I. W. W. every member is an agitator. The religious zeal with which they propagate their ideas is seldom seen in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. They are proud to claim the enmity of the bosses. They thrive on persecution. That their leaders—Moyer, Haywood, Debs and others—are thrown into jail is the soundest proof, to their minds, that those leaders are loyal to the working class.

Think Strike Beats Ballot.

Briefly, the Industrial Workers propose to substitute the general strike for the ballot as a weapon for revolution. The fondest dream of the Industrial Worker is for that time when the toilers will be so well organized and so well trained in working class philosophy that they will as one man lay down their tools and go on a general strike; or which amounts to the same thing, when they will lock out the masters and run the industries for themselves.

"Revolution" & Sweet Word.

Moreover, it is a mistake to imagine

that they deceive their recruits into believing that they are something which they are not. Socialist books are for sale on their shelves and while in their speeches they shy at the word socialism, the name of revolution is sweet to their ears and they shout it from the rooftops.

They organize to the last notch;

they appoint policemen of their own;

they drill their members in tactics daily.

This is the reason there has so far been no violence in the sawmill strike. *

To predict the final outcome of the Portland strike is not within the province of this article. But even if the great mass of the newly organized strikers go back to work on the same basis as before, the minority will fight. They will attempt to get the men back into line for another strike. If they do not win, they may bring about such condition of affairs as to-day exists in Goldfield, Nevada, where the business men and the federationists are arrayed on one side and the Industrial workers on the other in a desperate conflict in which blood has already flowed. Within the past week officers of both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. have prophesied to me that such will be the outcome.

Breathe in Socialism.

Finally be it said that the new members do not seem to take right at the revolutionary philosophy handed out to them in huge raw chunks. Though they may have never heard of it before, they accept it as if it were mother's milk.

A single strike of the Industrial Workers of the World, with its glowing enthusiasm, its drills in working class tactics, and its hundreds of speeches, makes more revolutionists than a whole season of agitation by the socialist party.

When the industrial workers strike no man may come near but he smells the powder. I firmly believe there is no human agency which carries half the menace to existing society as does this revolutionary labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The revolutionary labor body was organized in Chicago, June 27, 1905—less than two years ago. The organization which became its charter members, so to speak, were the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union and the United Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers. All of the first three named had previously put themselves on record as favoring socialism. The leaders in that first convention were Eugene V. Debs, twice candidate of the Socialist party for president; Daniel DeLeon, recognized leader of the Socialist Labor party; C. H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, Vincent St. John and Albert Ryan, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and Mother Jones, the best-known woman labor agitator in the United States.

Hope to Supplant A. F. of L.

Local leaders of the new movement say that it was not launched for the purpose of fighting the A. F. of L. This may be true—is true, in a sense—but there is no doubt that every enthusiastic Industrial Worker expects that his organization will in time supplant the A. F. of L. The rank and file of the A. F. of L. is never attacked, but its leaders and its system of organization are almost unmercifully assailed. Because of this the two bodies have clashed in several places. When the Industrial Workers go on strike, the A. F. of L. generally remains neutral, but sometimes furnishes strike breakers; when the pure and simple go on strike, the Industrial Workers are bound by their constitution to support them.

All I. W. W. strikes are carried on primarily for the purpose of organizing the workers for the revolution. Immediate demands are drawn up chiefly with the view of getting the workers in the fighting line. At a mass meeting of the local strikers a few days ago a speaker declared that when the newspapers said the strike was brought about by a few agitators they lied; that it was the 11 long hours of toil and the small wages which had organized the men. True, if the men had been getting \$5 a day instead of \$2, it is likely they would have refused to work out. But had it not been for the gospel of discontent spread by the Industrial Workers of the World, there would not have been a strike in the lumber mills this winter—that is certain.

Want Shorter Hours.

The Industrial Workers have usually based their strikes on a demand for an eight-hour day. They want more time in which to educate the workers. In three strikes at Greenwood, British Columbia, they reduced the hours of labor from 12 to 8. They won strikes for the eight-hour day at Goldfield and Tonopah. At the latter place they struck in sympathy with the Western Union telegraph operators.

In Cripple Creek they won a fight for eight hours. In Skowhegan they went on strike and forced the employers to heat the workrooms of the textile workers. In Schenectady they forced the employers of the electrical workers to take back two draughtsmen whom they had discharged for joining the unions. These are not all the victories of which the Industrial Workers boast.

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There are truths which some men de-
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tributed.

WHAT THE CAPITALIST WAR
MEANS.

The war between Harriman and Roosevelt is of deeper import than appears on the mere face of it. Harriman advocates a system of railroad rebuilding which, in execution, requires the co-operation of the government and the absorption of large interests. These interests are now held by elements hostile to Harriman, who are temporarily in control of the national government, which is being used to hamper and harass the Harriman plan. But it is not likely that these interests can long prevail; the Harriman plan is in line with the rail-way evolution of the country, and is the only plan commensurate with its industrial development, and the needs of international competition. Sooner or later, the material forces that give rise to this plan, will press forward to its practical execution. As this plan involves the application of concentration on a most stupendous scale; on a scale undreamed of even by Marx; its results on the body social and political will be revolutionary. It will practically mean not only the re-building of the railroads, but of the social structure. A Roosevelt stands in the way of such a comprehensive step forward. Unlike the Mikado of Japan, who has allied himself and government to the most advanced capitalist development of his nation, Roosevelt seeks to preserve the status quo, with such governmental modifications as the discontent of the times demands. It stands to reason, that with such forces against him, with such industrial strides as those of Japan for this country to keep pace with in international competition, Roosevelt is pre-eminently out of place. He should be relegated to the rear. Capitalism, as personified by Harriman and his plans, should have free and undisputed governmental sway; for, with the development of Capitalism, according to the man and his measures, will come a great growth for Socialism. Every advance for Capitalism is an advance for Socialism. Let 'er advance! Clear the road!

A MALADOROUS CLASSIFICATION.

The capitalist caldron is boiling; the factional witches are actively stirring up its contents, and a social stew of great proportions and peculiarly compounded odors is sputtering and simmering. The Harriman incident has brought the struggle for supremacy in the politics of ultra-capitalism to a state of active fermentation; Roosevelt contributes to the blaze underneath the caldron, a declaration of uncompromising war; and henceforth the lid will be raised quite frequently by the settling mass within.

Already do the bursting bubbles emit vapors in which the odors of class hatred and reaction assail the nostrils. Roosevelt's classification of Harriman with Dabbs, Moyer and Haywood, is one of these effervescent malodors. The discreditable appeal of a discredited politician to the vindictive feelings of the capitalist class, this classification affords an insight into the hostile attitude assumed by the occupant of the highest office in the land toward the victims of the Colorado-Idaho outrages; and, as such, has evoked the outspoken resentment of the working class against an executive who is supposedly pledged to an impartial enforcement of the law, "regardless of class privilege and in the interests of the entire people." The sole contribution of this classification to social progress, has been one of increased class bitterness; it served afresh to reveal the depth of capitalist opposition to labor's efforts at improvement and emancipation from wage slavery; and thereby stirs working class discontent and revolt into vigorous denunciation.

This malodor will not be without its good features, if, besides evoking resentment and denunciation, it also directs attention to the caldron from whence it issues. The struggle for political supremacy is primarily an economic struggle. The capitalist faction that controls the nation will have enormous power

and resources at command, in defeating competition and advancing its own interests. This is equivalent to saying that the control of the state is a means to capitalist expropriation, the very basis of which is the robbery of labor, through the profit and wages system inherent in the private ownership of land and machinery. No matter which capitalist faction wins in this struggle, labor will continue to be abused by discreditable politicians, victimized and exploited. Let the capitalists fight it out; let them stir up the caldron with its questionable zephyrs; while labor prepares industrially and politically to socialize land and machinery, thereby doing away with the brazen pot, witches and all.

Work in this direction is urgent. The next presidential election has already begun. To its throes, as now already manifested, will be added the agonies of what has variously been termed "a panic," "trade contraction," etc.; all of which will conduct to further discredit the knight of indisputable veracity, now occupying the White House. Prepare, then, ye men of toil. Educate, agitate and organize, so that the great army of labor may come out of this social crisis greatly strengthened and advanced.

THE "RAILWAY QUESTION."

Much is said regarding the so-called railway question. To some, the "railway question" presents itself as a matter of rate adjustment. Still others regard it as one of competition. A third group declare it is a question of corporate property rights. While a fourth holds it to be a subject of concentration and governmental control or ownership. The so-called railway question is something more than all these. It marks the beginnings of the struggle between private interest and social necessity that is destined to end in Socialism. The so-called railway question is the social question in its acute form. It is an intensification of the meat, milk, flour, shoe, and other questions that have already arisen, thanks to the trust; and that will grow more acute as the industries involved in them become more concentrated and monopolized, until finally Socialism steps in and solves the problems which they all present in common.

The so-called railway question illustrates once more the profound effects of slow changes in the means of production and distribution, upon property and life. From an experiment hardly comparable in results to the slow stage coach, the railroad has steadily grown more perfect in technique and organization, until now it binds millions together in the labor of its construction and operation, and holds the fortunes of many more millions dependent on the steady performance of its functions, and the manipulations of those who own and control it in their own private interests. From the seemingly impossible dream of a few inventive social machine dominated by the interests of the capitalist class, for whose regulation, or overthrow, there is a growing demand; from a crude enterprise that evoked derision the railroad has become one of the acutest manifestations of the social question; and an advanced form of all other economic questions, substantially identical with it in development and character.

Finally, in its solution, the so-called railway question is a labor question. To the millions of railroad men of all degrees of technical and muscular skill must society look to solve this question, as it must look for the solution of all the other phases of the social question. With these men behind it, the arguments of capital, regarding the dependence of society on its needed cooperation in the operation of the railroads, vanish into thin air. With labor of every degree of ability and strength to back it, both constructively and actively, what need society care for the bluster of the braggart crew of capitalists who own this capital? All that society needs to do is to abolish them as it did the slave-holding oligarchy; and place the railroad workers in control, making their administration democratic, in conjunction with that of the other industries. Only in this way can society assert itself, while, at the same time, freeing itself from the bondholding incubus of the capitalist class, invoked in government ownership. Government ownership will keep the bondholding capitalists in the social saddle. Industrial democracy will establish the supremacy of society.

According to all beliefs "the dirt is flying" in the Panama Canal Zone. The financial statements issued however, tell a different tale. They show that \$128,000,000 have been appropriated: \$20,000,000 of which have actually been expended on the actual construction of the canal. The greater portion of the remainder has been expended in purchase and preliminary construction; both involving large fat contracts. Not dirt, but money is the festing object at the canal.

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INVITING THE DELUGE.

The Czar, in dispersing the Duma, is inviting the deluge. The second Duma represented moderation as opposed to the revolutionary zeal of its predecessor. It was disposed to regard half a loaf as better than none and now finds even that denied. The result will be an upheaval. Finding even moderation repudiated, the Russians of all classes in opposition to Czarism have but one resource left, and that is to fight for the overthrow of the autocracy. Both sides are prepared for the test. The bureaucracy is preparing to prevent an uprising; on the other side, the peasants and proletariat have been organized, and the army and navy undermined. A general strike and mutiny will follow the dissolution of the second Duma. Such are the economic forces at work in Russia—forces making away from feudalism for capitalism—that it is the belief of the civilized world that the collapse of Czarism will follow the general strike and mutiny of the Russians of all but the most reactionary classes.

Whether that belief is well-founded or not, the present situation in Russia affords ground for reflection, especially in this country. That situation once again demonstrates the futility of moderation; and, in so doing, once again demonstrates the blind obstinacy of the capitalist class; and the enforced adaptation and re-adaptation of revolutionary tactics on the part of the classes seeking to oust it. Obviously, the physical overthrow of Russian autocracy was a foregone conclusion; yet, such is the power of social evolution, that it could not have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the vast majority of Russians without the complete repudiation of peaceful appeals and the extinction of moderation on the part of the bureaucracy. Progress demands the trial of peaceful measures; reaction compels the sanctioning of more aggressive ones when these prove unavailing. Mr. Moore knocks into this theory, that the hob-nailed shoes of truth.

Mr. Moore in a recent report, reveals the fact that invention is no longer the result of accident, but of close application, study and experience. It is no longer dependent on the achievements of erratic individuals, but of corps of hired experts. Mr. Moore declares:

"The applications for patents come mainly from professional inventors. The largest number of applications come from the great trusts—the United States Steel Company, the great electrical companies, the Harvester trust, and the Automobile trust. These trusts employ hundreds of inventors to devise improvements of their machinery. They are paid very large salaries in many instances, and the business of the patent office is gradually falling almost completely into their hands."

In the light of these facts, the capitalist theory of invention, with its rewards and incentives, becomes a beautiful myth. According to them, invention is probably not a function of the capitalist; consequently the wealth claimed for him on that ground can only become his by iniquitous means. These facts demonstrate invention to be a co-operative and social act. It requires the combined ability of hundreds of men and the accumulated science of the ages. Being a co-operative and social act, it follows that the wealth accruing for invention is also co-operative and social in character, and should therefore belong to society. Finally, these facts make plain that invention need not the stolen billions of the capitalist class to bring forth its wonders; the wages of capitalism, most often very precarious, are sufficient for that. Socialism, which aims to take the wealth created by invention, as belonging rightly to society, will give more than the wages of capitalism. It will give the inventors all that can justly be determined to be theirs. No longer need they devise and plan, study and experiment, to pile up billions for capitalists who buy them in the labor markets as they buy other commodities, only to expropriate the fruits of their genius and then discredit them in the eyes of the world. Under Socialism, inventors will labor for themselves in a society which will aim to promote the interests of all and the expropriation of none. Socialism will enrich and dignify all society, the inventors included.

This reflection upon the good sense of the so-called union men, is typical of Socialist Party candidates. But it is illogical and unsound; the lack of good sense is displayed by themselves. It is well-known that the trades unions addressed by Koop are based on craft interests. This requires each branch of an industry to look after the welfare of the workmen in its union, at the expense of those in the unions of the other branches.

Such unionism does not embrace the interests of the workmen in all branches of industry. It is the unionism of dis-union. Being a unionism of craft interests, being divided industrially, it reflects itself on the political field, where it is divided at the ballot box. The teamsters' union, intent on promoting its craft interests, votes for Busse to rebuke Dunne's conduct during its strike. In other words, knowing only craft interests, it refuses to vote for the class interests presumably upheld by Koop. This attitude is perfectly logical. One might as well expect potatoes to grow where cauliflower is planted, as to expect class-conscious votes to flourish in the soil of craft interests.

What is necessary should now be evident; to secure united working class action at the polls, there

must first be united working class action in industry. The workmen must be organized according to industries on class lines. When they are once so organized, political dis-union will disappear with that of economic dis-union. Koop may then address the unions with better success than his above quoted utterances show was the case in the recent Chicago municipal campaign. The Industrial Workers of the World, in demanding the complete organization of the working class, on both the economic and political fields, is leading the way. Koop should join it, and get into a position where he can talk without being either illogical, unsound, or unsuccessful.

A DESTRUCTIVE PATENT REPORT.

The assistant commissioner of patents, Edward B. Moore, is apt to get into trouble if he doesn't exercise more care and prevent himself from colliding with and disfiguring the beautiful theories of capitalism. According to one of these theories the capitalists are the great inventors. To their ability to devise and improve machinery, is wealth production largely due. It follows, consequently, that to them then should the bulk of the wealth belong, and if it doesn't, the incentive to invention will be destroyed. Mr. Moore knocks into this theory, throws it down and jumps on it with the hob-nailed shoes of truth.

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MOVING FUND'S BIG JUMP

BRINGS GRAND TOTAL OVER \$2,400 AMOUNT—LESS THAN \$600 NOW
NEEDED.

The Moving Fund took a big spurt forward last week, over \$92 being added; bringing the grand total over the \$2,400 mark. As will be seen the contributions come from all over the country, and even the canal zone is included. Only \$600 are now needed. The building containing the Daily People has been sold to contractors who are to demolish it. Work on alterations in the new building will be speedily undertaken. Rush in the amount still lacking; so that the work may go forward unhampered; and with all the speed possible. Send next week's returns over the \$100 mark!

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

List 6, Globe, Arizona, J.	1.00
Stromquist, \$1; J. Haven, 50c.; J. Kubit, 50c.; J. Walter, 50c.; "Friend," \$1; P. C. R., 50c.; W. Crocker, \$1; N. Bonni, \$1; D. Haber-losch, 50c.	6.50
List 24, Bridgeport, Conn., Custer, \$1; J. Johnson, \$1; E. Pryor, 50c.; N. Petersen, \$1; P. Cuccaro, 50c.; on lost list, 90c.	4.40
List 47, Indianapolis, Ind., N. Kuert, \$1; List 49, Indianapolis, Ind., W. Edwards, 50c.; W. Rettler, \$1; C. Thomson, 50c.	3.00
List 50, Boston, Mass., G. Nelson, \$1; M. Thoresen, 25c.; J. Jakobson, 50c.; A. Hornsend, 50c.; C. Friensohn, 50c.; L. Jacobson, 50c.; C. Lind, 50c.; J. Thulung, 50c.; Mrs. G. Nelson, 50c.; A. Mattson, 25c.	5.00
List 112, S. Hudson Co., N. J., Branch 1, S. L. P.	2.00
List 134, Brooklyn, N. Y., "Players," \$1; N. Menhaus, \$1; O. Boehme, \$1; F. Comstock, 50c.	3.50
List 137, New York City, 3rd and 10th A. D.'s, J. Job, \$1; S. Gardman, \$1; M. Grimes, 25c.; B. Friedman, 15c.; I. Schafer, 50c.; J. Unger, \$1; D. Gerskowitz, 20c.; I. Corn-hud, 25c.; I. Klafter, 15c.; M. Unger, 25c.; S. Schwartz, 50c.; D. Brown, \$1.	6.25
List 270, New Orleans, La., J. Wallace, 25c.; J. O'Neil, 10c.; J. Legman, 50c.; K. Dickson, 25c.; U. Meldrum, 50c.; J. Macconnell, 25c.; P. Shelley, 25c.; C. Hall, 40c.	2.50
List 284, Meriden, Conn., I. Clair, 25c.; Hoffman, 50c.; J. Bernstein, 15c.; U. Baker, 20c.; I. Greenberg, 30c.; P. Bollotin, 15c.; "Adis," 10c.	1.00
Total \$ 92.74	
Previously acknowledged .. \$ 2,310.04	
Grand total \$ 2,402.78	
A. C. Kihl, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League.	

Friday, April 5, 1907.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

V.

THE UNION ABOVE ALL.

Jingoism in any sense is to be deprecated. Jingoism lacks true comprehensiveness; it seeks to confine a boundless world. In Germany the Jingo cries: "Germany Above All." In America the same spirit is apparent in "Our manifest destiny as a supreme power." The idea of national overlordship warps the jingo's conception of world relations—until Japan and China appear on the scene. The former cries then give way before the specter of "the Yellow Peril"; and "the Occident against the Orient" becomes the slogan. Jingoism, weak and cowardly in its isolation, turns to internationalism for protection and salvation. Were it not that there are limits even to humor, Jingoism would be laughable, indeed. As it is, disgust greets its performances.

Jingoism is not merely found in morbid nationalism; it also crops out in morbid unionism. Some workmen cry out: "The Union Above All"; "the Union is destined to be the supreme power." The Jingo unionist insists that the union is revolutionary. It has secured the right to organize, reduced hours, increased wages and will emancipate the working class. He overlooks the fact that political action is also revolutionary. It has achieved the right to legislate in working class interests; to pass mechanics' lien, bi-weekly payment, child labor, and other laws. The claim that these laws are unenforceable, that politics are corrupt, and the working class is counted out, is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways; for the right to organize is rendered unenforceable by the State, Gompers, employers' associations, the blacklist, Pinkerton detective and Farley strike breakers; while hours are reduced to the accompaniment of intensified labor, prices rise higher than

wages; the Sam Parkes of Unionism are as abundant as the Dick Crokers of politics; and the workers are locked out and forced into submission to economic wrongs.

The Jingo unionist lacks true comprehensiveness. He fails to perceive that the union is no more revolutionary, and no less reformatory and corruptible, than the political party. The day will come when the capitalist peril will drive him to accept the protecting and saving principle of true comprehensiveness, represented in united economic and political organization, and opposed to union isolation. This is not merely comparative rhetoric, but also concrete history, as exemplified in Russia, where the two forms of organization are supplementary to each other, the peasant and the working classes using strikes to secure civil and political rights that are used in their own

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Theo. Maxwell, 758
Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 a.m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of S. E. C. held at 2-6 New
Reade street, on Friday, March 22 with
A. Moren in chair. Entire committee
present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read. Application for charter by Sec-
tion Queens, referred to N. E. C. Sub-
Committee. Motion that minutes of N.
E. C. be read, carried. Motion that
minutes of the N. E. C. be published and
sent to Sections in the State, carried.

Correspondence Bureau reports hav-
ing been in communication with Sec-
tions Troy, Schenectady, Utica and
Syracuse, arranging dates for Comrade
Reinstein's lecture; also in reference to
selling Weekly People at factory gates.

Motion that Correspondence Bureau
again notify all Sections and urge the
pushing of Weekly People.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Secretary.

COOPER UNION MAY DAY MEETING

The County Executive Committee of
Section New York County, S. L. P., at
its regular meeting Friday night, took in
hand the arrangements for the monster
mass meeting to be held on Wednesday
evening, May 1, at Cooper Union for
the purpose of celebrating International
Labor Day.

The organizer reported having sent in-
vitations to the following speakers to
address the meeting: Frank Bohn, Na-
tional Secretary, James Connolly, John
T. Vaughan and James T. Hunter. They
have all replied, accepting the invitation.
He is also endeavoring to secure some
out-of-town speaker for this meeting.

The committee decided to print 10,000
hand-bills announcing the meeting and
the organizer was instructed to call upon
the subdivisions of the Section, through
the Party Press, to distribute the same
as soon as they are ready.

ALBANY, TROY, SCHENECTADY,
ATTENTION!

Conference Committee and all Com-
mrades will meet in Turn Hall, Albany
Street, Schenectady, SUNDAY next
3 p.m.

Max Stern will address the meeting.

Bring along your friends.

RESOLUTIONS ON

The Death of J. V. Kendall, State Se-
cretary S. L. P. and member of
Section San Antonio.

Whereas, We of Section San Antonio
S. L. P. are again called to record the
death of a dear comrade, stricken in
his early manhood, a victim of the cap-
italist system, and

Whereas, In the death of Comrade
J. V. Kendall this Section and the S. L.
P. at large has lost one of its most able
councillors, a loyal, tireless and fearless
exponent of our principles and tactics,
Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply feel
our loss, coming as it does, so close on
that of our lamented Comrade Frank
Leitner, and fully realizing that it is
impossible to fill the vacancy caused by
the death of Comrade Kendall, we pledge
ourselves to renewed activity in the
cause of working-class freedom, that
our oppressors shall realize the day is not
distant when their rule shall cease, and
the CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-
WEALTH be ushered in. And be it
further

Resolved, That we extend to the be-
reaved family of our deceased comrade
our heartfelt sympathy.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent
to them, to the Daily and Weekly People,
The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung and
spread upon the records of this Section.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P.,

by the Committee.

San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1907.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD.

(Continued from page one.)
of labor organization which it assails;
plainly expose by their admiration the
"virtues" of the "conservative" labor
leaders, and as plainly recommend by
their condemnation the "vices" of the
"fanatics"—the Mine Owners have
learned and borrowed the epithet "fan-
atic" from Sherman. All this printed
matter is surmounted conspicuously by
the "tamales label," the name given
in and around Goldfield to the label
of the I. T. U., the imprint of which
was equally conspicuous on the print-
ed court injunctions recently issued in
Chicago against the members of the

I. T. U. themselves on strike against
the Typothetae. [Tamales is a Mexi-
can sort of pie resembling in shape
the I. T. U. label.]

On the 24th instant Vincent St. John
sent to The People a sketch of the situa-
tion and the history that preceded.
From that history it will be learned that
the Goldfield Mine Owners and them-
selves caught on all sides by the swelling
tide of the "fanatics." What ever scheme
the capitalists devise turns against them.
They tried the political gerrymander on
the industrial field. Imagining from the
language and conduct of the O'Neills,
Mahoneys and Kirwans that the miners
were "fanatical" and readily coerced,
and knowing that the miners were more
numerous than the "town workers" [non-
miners at work in the town and mainly
I. W. W.] they manoeuvred to have the
two sets consolidated in one Union.
Thereupon that happened which was the
exact opposite of the expected. The sup-
posedly "fanatical" miners were ex-
pected to outvote the "fanatical" town
workers. What happened was a develop-
ment and demonstration of "fanaticism"
that set the "Citizens" hair on end. De-
spite the agents and spies [utterly "fan-
tical"] kept by the capitalists in the
consolidated Union, the "fanatics" had
the overwhelming majority. The eco-
nomic gerrymander having failed, the
capitalists now are bent upon segregation
and the simultaneous "watering" of the
"fanatical" membership with especially
"un-fanatical" importations from the A.
F. of L. They paid \$2,700 for a special
car to convey a load of A. F. of L. crooks
and waiters from Denver to stab upon
the I. W. W. The chord of working
class interests being touched by the "fan-
atics," and the touch being emphasized
by the demented articles of the Mine
Owners' press, the anticipated scabs—all
but four—joined the "fanatics." The
Mine Owners' rage knows no bounds, but
it vents itself in barking. It knows what
it is up against in Goldfield, and keeps
its horns well in. Only the special
agents of the Mine Owners now and then,
being more wittier than even their mas-
ters, indulge occasionally in a little
clumsy "un-fanatical" outbreak. Such
was the nature of the outbreak by the
"labor" deputy-sheriff Casey this morning
in Rhyolite. He and a pal of his, Kelly,
both enthusiastic Mahoney-Shermanites,
had intrigued their level best to prevent
my Rhyolite meeting last evening, and in
that way keep the rank and file from
hearing the gospel of Industrialism. They
failed signally. The "fanatics" hired the
largest hall in the place—the Unique
Hall. Though the hour was late, lamps,
candles, beaches were quickly procured,
cries were sent through the camp and
town announcing the meeting, and the
place filled. Active in this work was
Wm. Jurgens of the Goldfield Miners'
Union, whom the Goldfield men thought
wise to delegate as my escort against
possible mad dogs. Jurgens informed
the meeting of the language Kelly had
used that same afternoon towards St.
John. That language had all the
marks of the language used by the Mine
Owners' Association press. The meeting
hooted Kelly. After the meeting ad-
journed Kelly, together with another,
tried to assault Jurgens. Jurgens pulled
out his gun, and ordered Kelly to move.
This morning, just as I was about to
enter my rig to Beatty together with
Jurgens, Casey arrested Jurgens on the
charge of "carrying concealed weapons."
I accompanied Jurgens into the Court
House, where he was let out on bail fur-
nished by Comrade Jensen. In the mean-
time, as I was telling Jurgens that a
lawyer would be procured for him, Casey
jumped at me, seized me by my overcoat
and yelled something. The man looked
demoniacal. I ordered him to let go my
overcoat, or I would swear out a warrant
against him for false imprisonment. He
thought discretion the better part of
valor—and "discreeted." I bade my
stalwart escort Jurgens good bye at
Beatty, and thus the roughest portion
of this tour, so far, closed with the
complete rout of the "fanatics" with the
"fanatics" on top—morally, intellectually
and physically. What the concrete
and immediate issue will be in Goldfield
I cannot tell. Whatever that issue be it
will mark a step forward.

I wish to mail this letter at Daggett
and have it off my mind. But there is
one more incident I should record. It
is one of numerous ones of the kind.
This one occurred about half an hour ago.
Shortly before my train entered Las Vegas, a man entered the sleeper
where I am writing, called me by name,
shook my hand warmly and introduced
himself as C. E. Payne of North Dakota,
now working along the road of the Las
Vegas line. He knew I was due on this
train and hunted me up. We had a de-
lightful chat of about half an hour.
Payne is an S. P. man. The "un-fan-
atic" in his party call him a "De Leon-
ite." He tells me "the woods are full
of them."

The campaign of calumny against the
S. L. P. by the pure and simple political
Socialists is rolling heavy upon the
heads of the "un-fanatics."

DANIEL DE LEON.

ON WITH THE PROPAGANDA!

GIGANTIC RESULTS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY EACH DOING A
LITTLE—CIVILIZATION DEPENDS UPON OUR WORK TO-DAY.

For the week ending April 6th, we re-
ceived 128 subs to the Weekly People
and thirty-three mail subs to the Daily
People, a total of 161 for the week.

Now then, comrades, you must realize
that these figures give a pretty fair in-
dex of the propaganda that is being done
by the Party, and we are sure that
none of us considers the result at all
satisfactory. It is high time for each
S. L. P. man, and woman, too, to resolve
and see to it that this feature of the
Party's work is bettered and that imme-
diately.

A Pittsburgh, Pa., comrade holds that
each Party member can get one new read-
er per month. We think so, too. In
fact, we don't know of a comrade who
would say that he couldn't.

Do you realize what it would mean
if each one of us got one sub a month?
It would mean about 500 subs a week.
It would mean a forceful propaganda, it
would mean education and organization,
it would mean a powerful financial sup-
port to the Party organs. And all this
can be brought about by each S. L. P.
man getting one sub a month! The pos-
sibilities that are in that one sub a
month are so great that the very thought
of it should be an inspiration to each
one to begin the work at once.

The roll of honor this week, those send-
ing five or more, is: P. F. McCarthy,
Portland, Ore., 10; L. C. Haller, Los
Angeles, Cal., 6; Fred Brown, Cleve-
land, O., 6; M. Rutherford, Holyoke, Mass.,
6; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 5;
A. Wang, Superior, Wis., 5; John Burk-
hardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 5. Of the total
of 161 received, these send forty-three,
leaving 118, as a week's work for the
rest of the Party. This must be changed.
Take up the call for 500 subs a week.
We can get them. It is but one sub a
month from each S. L. P. man.

The downfall of capitalism is certain.
But in its downfall capitalism will pull
society down with it, unless the workers

are prepared to take over the means of
production for themselves. It is our
mission to prepare the workers to save
Civilization from such a catastrophe. On
with the propaganda.

The important Labor News orders
the past week were Butte, Mont.,
\$18.64; Cleveland, O., \$9.00; Portland,
Ore., \$7.00; San Francisco, Cal., \$8.28;
Utica, N. Y., \$2.50; Tacoma, Wash.,
\$2.00; Collingwood, Can., \$1.82; Hib-
bing, Minn., \$7.00; to a college, \$5.33;
to an S. P. publishing house, \$3.24;
New Castle, Pa., \$1.00.

The new edition of "Woman Under
Socialism," we are informed by the
bookbinder will be ready for delivery
on April 15th. We expect that every
one interested in the movement will
hustle in an order for this book. A
new 10,000 edition of De Leon's Address
on the Preamble of the I. W. W., is on
the press. This pamphlet is fast be-
coming the text book of the industrial
millions. Twenty thousand copies have
already been sold, and the demand is
increasing.

The address of Henry Laurens Call,
on "The Concentration of Wealth,"
which excited so much public com-
ment when delivered before the Amer-
ican Association for the Advancement
of Science last December, is out in
pamphlet form. It is a valuable con-
tribution to the literature on the great
economic issue of the day. No student
of the Labor Movement should miss
reading Call's work. We can supply
the pamphlet to sections at eight cents
each, in lots of ten or more copies.
Single copies ten cents.

The Women's Socialist Club of Cle-
veland, O., have contributed \$25.00 to
the Operating Fund which has been
rather neglected of late but \$23.43 hav-
ing been contributed since last Decem-
ber, until this contribution from Cle-
veland. Give us the means to do the
work and we shall turn out new pro-
ductions to your heart's content.

The address of Wm. Jurgens, of the
Goldfield Miners' Union, whom the Goldfield
men thought wise to delegate as my escort against
possible mad dogs. Jurgens informed
the meeting of the language Kelly had
used that same afternoon towards St.
John. That language had all the
marks of the language used by the Mine
Owners' Association press. The meeting
hooted Kelly. After the meeting ad-
journed Kelly, together with another,
tried to assault Jurgens. Jurgens pulled
out his gun, and ordered Kelly to move.
This morning, just as I was about to
enter my rig to Beatty together with
Jurgens, Casey arrested Jurgens on the
charge of "carrying concealed weapons."
I accompanied Jurgens into the Court
House, where he was let out on bail fur-
nished by Comrade Jensen. In the mean-
time, as I was telling Jurgens that a
lawyer would be procured for him, Casey
jumped at me, seized me by my overcoat
and yelled something. The man looked
demoniacal. I ordered him to let go my
overcoat, or I would swear out a warrant
against him for false imprisonment. He
thought discretion the better part of
valor—and "discreeted." I bade my
stalwart escort Jurgens good bye at
Beatty, and thus the roughest portion
of this tour, so far, closed with the
complete rout of the "fanatics" with the
"fanatics" on top—morally, intellectually
and physically. What the concrete
and immediate issue will be in Goldfield
I cannot tell. Whatever that issue be it
will mark a step forward.

To this end we have invited and will
welcome the co-operation of all genuine
labor unions toward the establishment
of industrial peace which is indispen-
sable to continued law, order and pros-
perity. We reiterate our original an-
nouncement "That no declaration of
war has been issued or felt by this
association against the Western Fed-
eration of Miners. We believe that
among the miners of Goldfield are
some of the best in the world, and we
desire to retain them and remain on
friendly terms with them.

The purpose of our resolution is
and is that the miners of Goldfield
should be independent and we will be
perfectly satisfied if they regain and
keep control of their own Local Union
No. 226 and sever their connection in
the Goldfield mining district with the
Industrial Workers of the World.

There is no intention of disturbing
present conditions as to hours and
wages, and when the object above
stated has been accomplished the asso-
ciation believes that an agreement can
be signed between the mine owners and
the miners guaranteeing the present
hours and wages for any number of
years that may be mutually agreed
upon."

W. A. Stanton,
Jas. R. Davis,
C. H. Keidel,
J. W. Finch,
W. C. Stone.

Executive Committee.

[Editorial, Goldfield Daily Tribune,
April 2.]

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS.

The miners will be called upon to-
night to express themselves on the final

issue of the contention. When is a
carpenter not a carpenter or at what
stage of the work does he become a
miner? In Montana and Colorado the
timbermen are always classed as miners
as their work requires a greater
knowledge of mining and rock forma-
tion than it does of handling tools and
shaping timber. In other words in
the language of the carpenter he is a
mere axe and saw man whose work
does not require any more intimate
knowledge of the trade. A definition
of the duties of carpenter and timber-
man is all that stands in the way of
a settlement and The Tribune thinks
that when this circumstance is brought
to the notice of the operators they may
see the situation in a new light.

The Alliance between the capitalist
class and the American Federation of
Labor was further demonstrated yes-
terday when the organizer (?) of the
A. F. of L., M. Grant Hamilton, and
the Mine Owners combination brought
pressure to bear from Washington to
make the local postmaster fire a clerk
in the P. O. who was a member of the
W. F. of M. and I. W. W., Mrs. Alley.
Fellow worker Alley was summoned to
the office of the post master and given
the option of renouncing the I.
W. W. and joining the A. F. of L. or
being discharged. Fellow worker Alley
refused to comply, and was discharged.
Who will say that Gompers' stab-harden-
ing organizers are in league with the
capitalist class?

The Mine Owners and their allies
are, as in the past, endeavoring to cre-
ate a reign of terror. Armed men on
horse back ride throughout the district
day and night, endeavoring to provoke
the workers by their over-bearing law-
less conduct into committing some
over act, but the discipline of the or-
ganization is perfect and will be pre-
served. One member of the W. F. of
M. was held up and relieved of his
watch and money by some of the Mine
Owners (?) and no one has even
been arrested on suspicion (?). Not-
hing but a pretence of looking for the
thug.

The same night a member of the or-
ganization was arrested by the mine
owners cosacks without any warrant,
charged with making threats, the
threats consisting of asking a man not
to go to work.

The membership have got their eyes
fully opened and each move of the en-
emy only serves to more clearly show
them up.

Last Friday and Saturday, open air
meetings were called by a broker to
show his devotion to the interests of the
workers, but both meetings turned out
a frost for the Parasite, as the
class conscious workers soon answered
that they cannot advance any further
towards a settlement without a con-
ference with the mine owners. They
say they are not on strike and there-
fore are not called upon by any moral
obligation to appoint a committee to
meet the employers. Were they on
strike then, they say, the appointment
of a committee would be necessary and
imperative. They are determined not
to recede from their present attitude
which is one of passive resistance but
it is understood that if a committee
was appointed to take all the matters
into consideration, the mine owners and
the miners would come to a speedy
recognition of rights. The miners' rec-
ognize the fact that they have been
gu